Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

TOP SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

CIA 36312-a
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)
28 July 1953

Copy No. 58

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NSC STATUS REPORT ON THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

1. Representatives of the IAC have prepared the attached revision of IAC-D-55/4 (26 June 1953). They recommend:

a) That the IAC concur in this report.

b) That the DCI, in transmitting this report to the President and the NSC, indicate that the effects of recent budget cuts on intelligence activities cannot be assessed at this time and therefore are not reflected in this Report.

c) That inasmuch as intelligence programs by their very nature are not subject to rapid change, the DCI propose to the NSC that hereafter a complete revision of this Status Report be prepared only on an annual basis (as of 30 June, or such other date as the NSC may desire), and that semi-annually there be submitted a brief supplementary statement of the most significant changes which have occurred since the annual report.

2. The NSC requires that this paper be submitted by 1 August 1953. It would therefore be appreciated if each agency would telephone its concurrence or proposed changes to the Secretary of the IAC by noon, Friday, July 31.

[redacted] 25X1

Secretary

DOCUMENT NO. ____
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐
[ ] DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C 2011
NEXT REVIEW DATE: ____
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 30 MAR 1981

[redacted] 25X1

IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

TOP SECRET

MORI/CDF

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)
28 July 1953
Copy No. 58

No. 7 - THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

(Prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and concurred in by the Intelligence Advisory Committee)

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Objective	1
II.	Coordination	2
III.	National Estimates	3
IV.	Political, Social and Cultural Intelligence	5
V.	Armed Forces Intelligence	6
VI.	Economic Intelligence	8
VII.	Scientific and Technical Intelligence	10
VIII.	Psychological Intelligence	13
IX.	Geographic Intelligence	14
X.	Basic Intelligence	15
XI.	Warning of Attack	16
XII.	Collection	17
XIII.	Support and Collation Facilities	22

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

1. OBJECTIVE

For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of CIA, under the direction of the National Security Council—

(1) to advise the NSC in matters concerning such intelligence activities of departments and agencies as relate to the national security;

(2) to make recommendations to the NSC for the cooordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies as relate to the national security;

(3) to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: provided, that CIA shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers, or internal security functions: provided further, that the departments and other agencies shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: and provided further, that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

(4) to perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the NSC determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

(5) to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the NSC may from time to time direct.

—National Security Act of 1947,
as Amended

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

II. COORDINATION

1. Coordination among the intelligence agencies, so essential to producing adequate intelligence for national security purposes and to reducing cost by avoiding duplication, is improving. There is still some duplication of effort which adds to the cost of intelligence, but steps are being taken continually to reduce this to a minimum.

2. On March 7, at the recommendation of the Director of Central Intelligence, with the concurrence of the members of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the NSC issued NSCID No. 16, directing the DCI to ensure coordination of procurement and processing of foreign language publications. No other recommendations for coordination have been made to the NSC during this period; however, several improvements in intelligence coordination have been accomplished by mutual agreement among the intelligence agencies and others. There are at present, in addition to the Intelligence Advisory Committee established by NSCID No. 1, nine interdepartmental committees to coordinate important intelligence programs in atomic energy, domestic exploitation, defection, watch procedures, economic intelligence, economic warfare intelligence, scientific intelligence, clandestine intelligence priorities and foreign language publications.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

III. NATIONAL ESTIMATES

1. The organization and procedures established since October 1950 for the production of national intelligence estimates continue to operate satisfactorily. The totality of resources of the entire intelligence community is drawn upon to produce national intelligence estimates, and they can be improved only as we strengthen these resources. These estimates derive authority from the manner of their preparation and from the active participation of all the responsible intelligence agency heads in their final review and adoption. Agency dissents are recorded where estimates would be watered down by further efforts to secure agreement.

2. A production program for national intelligence estimates is prepared annually and reviewed quarterly at which time obligatory changes are made. This program provides for a re-examination of existing estimates on critical areas or problems as well as the production of new estimates designed to improve the coverage of important topics. Continued emphasis is placed on the completion of basic estimates on the USSR in advance of the review of US budget estimates and NATO plans.

3. Close coordination between planners and policy-makers on the one hand and the intelligence community on the other is continually being pressed in an effort to make the intelligence produced both useful and timely. The IAC mechanism is most useful when the NSC is furnished with a coordinated intelligence view in advance of the time when the policy is fixed. This is being done with increasing frequency and directness of application to the policy issues.

4. Special efforts are being made to get greater precision and clarity in estimates generally. As a particular case, considerable progress was made in NIE-65, "Soviet Bloc Capabilities through 1957", (16 June 1953), over NIE-64, "Soviet Bloc Capabilities through Mid-1954", (12 November 1952):

a. Greater analytical precision in the section on political warfare capabilities, which concentrates upon the critical areas of the world, and which distinguishes between the capability to influence governments and peoples.

b. Greater emphasis on scientific and technical factors, which occupy about a quarter of the discussion in NIE-65.

overthrow governments and the capability to

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

III. NATIONAL ESTIMATES (Continued)

c. Greater clarity in the military strengths and capabilities sections, with fewer figures, more emphasis on military programs, and a more specific analysis of Bloc air defenses and of Soviet capabilities to deliver atomic weapons in the U.S.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

IV. POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE

1. The status of political, social and cultural intelligence has been very good, due allowance being made for the paucity of information on the Soviet Orbit and the difficulties of collecting it. Facilities for the production of such intelligence, however, have been adequate only for the needs of the NSC and the most urgent needs of the IAC agencies. Less pressing demands have been met only partially and inadequately.

2. The principal deficiency in this field, which varies from slight to serious, has been in the resources devoted to the exhaustive coverage and research on which sound estimates and analyses depend. Coverage of the USSR, the Eastern European Satellite complex, and China, has been most nearly adequate. Relatively lower priority 25X6
25X6 has been given to research on other areas, with [redacted] and Southeast Asia at the upper end of the scale, graduating downward to Latin America and Africa. The inadequacy of resources has been reflected chiefly in an inability to prosecute sustained research programs at all desired points. Nonetheless, there has remained sufficient flexibility to produce individual studies of considerable depth on selected major problems. World Communism, outside the Soviet Orbit, has been satisfactorily covered with respect to party strength, political maneuverings and relationships to the Moscow propaganda lines. Research into matters of organization, financial support and infiltration into political and social organizations has been less satisfactory.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

V. ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE

1. Operational Intelligence

Intelligence covering the combat zone area for the support of current military operations in Korea is generally adequate. There still remains a serious deficiency in our ability to obtain timely identification of or information on the movements or locations of Chinese forces in all areas behind the immediate front line armies in Korea back through Manchuria into China. Information on installations and on developments in Manchuria, such as types and extent of training, reorganization and resupply of the Chinese Communist Forces and North Korean units north of the Yalu River is inadequate. This deficiency remains substantially unchanged. Reliable information of the enemy's long-range plans and intentions is practically non-existent.

The extent of our information on Chinese Communist activities in South China is inadequate. The United States is dependent on French and Associated States sources for operational intelligence concerning the Viet Minh and to a lesser extent for information on the Chinese Communists in the border areas contiguous to Indochina. The present level of information would be inadequate for support of operations by U.S. forces, however; inherent in any commitment of U.S. forces would be the rapid development of combat and operational intelligence efforts. The Five-power Intelligence Conference exchanges have increased U.S. knowledge of the Viet Minh.

A possible early augmentation of U.S. intelligence personnel in Indochina should improve present U.S. coverage in that area. However, the picture for the major target area in Asia, i.e., Communist China, is very dark.

The achievement of any major improvement must depend on the increase in scope and efficiency of clandestine operations against military targets.

2. Order of Battle and Equipment

Order of battle and equipment information on the USSR, Communist China and -- to a lesser degree -- the European Satellites is partial and inadequate, primarily because of the extreme difficulty of collection. Intelligence on Communist Bloc units and equipment in most areas with which the United States or nations friendly to the United States are in contact is more nearly complete and reliable.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

V. ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE (Continued)

Coverage on order of battle intelligence and equipment is generally adequate in respect of nations outside of the Iron Curtain, except in the case of some neutral nations whose national policy restricts our access to such information.

3. Targeting

The assembly and analysis of encyclopedic target data on economic and industrial vulnerabilities is well along for the Soviet Orbit and is in intermediate research stages for Western Europe and the Far East; increasing research emphasis continues on military targets. Current target systems studies are reasonably adequate to support joint operational planning but more vigorous data collection efforts will be required to maintain these studies on a current basis and to support extended systems analysis to meet detailed service requirements.

Target intelligence required to counter the Soviet atomic threat continues to be handicapped by gaps in current information on Soviet weapons, stockpiling arrangements, delivery capabilities and specific air base potentials.

Initial production of dossiers for priority combat targets is almost complete for the USSR but coverage varies considerably for the satellite and approach areas. Extensive tactical target coverage has been completed on areas adjoining Korean theater but on other areas is in various stages of completion.

4. Support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO requests have been filled with the best available intelligence consistent with the National Disclosure Policy. Intelligence studies and intelligence to assist in the establishment of basic intelligence files are provided to the NATO Standing Group and NATO major commands. Releasable current studies and reports pertinent to the area and the mission of the NATO major commands are continuously provided.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

VI. ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE

1. Foreign economic intelligence on the free world presents few serious problems, mainly those that arise from the wealth of material of variable quality and from the multiplicity of sources. For the Soviet Bloc, however, such intelligence is far from adequate. The Soviet government does publish some aggregate statistics of uncertain reliability which, however, can be profitably utilized by careful analysis. Apart from this source, the intelligence community is confined to exploiting a diminishing flow of low-grade data, much of which is becoming increasingly out of date. Only by taking advantage of every possible item of information in the course of a comprehensive, thoroughly planned and coordinated study can national security needs for knowledge of the Bloc's economic capabilities and vulnerabilities be met. This may mean the subordination of short-term requirements to the long-range program and a resolute and imaginative attack on problems of centralized indexing and exploitation of all pertinent materials, whether overt or classified. Individual industry studies now being produced will form the foundation for interindustry and other over-all analyses. Maximum utilization of available data will result from the application of improved statistical and other techniques.

2. In the field of economic warfare and support for allied collective controls, intelligence coverage of movements of carriers engaged in trade with the Soviet Bloc is excellent; however, information on the cargoes of these carries is inadequate. Machinery has been established to speed up the processing and evaluation of spot data into intelligence on which action can be taken by the Economic Defense Advisory Committee and the covert services. In this regard, increased attention is being given to current trade transactions. There has been established a coordinating committee which is assisting in bringing available intelligence more quickly and fully to bear on questions arising under this program.

3. The target analysis and production activities outlined in Section V, Armed Forces Intelligence, continue to involve the large-scale processing of foreign economic and technological data.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

VI. ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE (Continued)

4. The heavy research requirements in the economic field make it imperative that duplicate efforts be kept at an absolute minimum. Closer integration of research programming among the various agencies concerned with economic research for intelligence is being developed through the Economic Intelligence Committee.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Scientific and technical intelligence regarding the USSR and Satellites continued to make some progress during the first half of 1953. However, in the last analysis, production of realistic estimates is still dependent upon securing information on Soviet objectives and progress. There continues to be improvement in the analysis and evaluation of available information; however, the flow of information of a scientific and technical nature from conventional sources is becoming increasingly inadequate. As a consequence, there is an urgent need for the further development and utilization of new and improved methods and techniques for the collection of scientific and technical intelligence information. Efforts along these lines have progressed slowly in the past six months, notwithstanding present potential in the fields of [redacted] 25X1 photographic reconnaissance.

2. A review of the effects of DCID 3/4 (which allocated primary production responsibilities between CIA and the departments of the Department of Defense and established the Scientific Estimates Committee (SEC)) was scheduled for the first half of 1953. In order to provide more time for an appraisal of the effects of this directive, the review has been postponed until August 1953. 25X1

[redacted]

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

25X1

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE (Continued)

[redacted]

4. Existing scientific and technical intelligence on conventional Soviet armaments other than naval continues to be good so far as standardized items in current use are concerned. However, intelligence on weapons and equipments pertaining to the Soviet air offensive and defensive capabilities remains generally inadequate. Information regarding Soviet guided missiles programs is also poor, although certain projects based on German developments are becoming better known. In general, knowledge of key scientists, test facilities, and trends in military research and development remains too inadequate to be a sound basis for predicting future Soviet weapons and equipment.

5. While the existence of a Soviet biological warfare program has not been positively confirmed, there continue to be indications supporting the belief that such a program does exist. Existence of a Soviet chemical warfare program has been confirmed; however, very little additional information related to this program has been received in the past six months. The limited progress obtained in chemical warfare intelligence has come from increased utilization of Soviet open literature in related fields. The extreme scarcity of intelligence in both fields offers an opportunity for the Soviets to obtain technological surprise.

6. Some progress has been made in the exploitation of open scientific literature and in research in depth on institutions, but knowledge of basic scientific research and development behind the Iron Curtain remains inadequate. Information on Soviet long-range scientific development programs is similarly poor. Information on

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE (Continued)

the quantity of Soviet scientific and engineering manpower is reasonably adequate, but estimates of its quality remain less satisfactory. In view of the increasing importance of such basic scientific information to the prediction of future Soviet potential, a concentrated effort to improve intelligence in this field is planned for the coming months.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Overt and covert propaganda and psychological warfare programs have developed to an unprecedented degree in the past two years. The intelligence needs of these programs fall largely within the framework of political and sociological intelligence. The orientation and organization of the material for the psychological warfare user calls for unaccustomed depth and detail both in the field reporting and in analysis.

2. The Department of State has created a Psychological Intelligence Research Staff designed to increase coordination of governmental and private research in this field.

3. The final report of the Advisory Group on Psychological and Unconventional Warfare to the Research and Development Board recommended methods by which research in these fields might be better balanced and integrated within the Department of Defense. Because of the pending reorganization of the research and development structure in the Department of Defense, the report has not been acted upon.

4. A major deficiency in this field is the lack of information and of coordinated effort among intelligence agencies in determining resistance potential, psychological vulnerabilities, and of our propaganda effectiveness with respect to target audiences behind the Iron Curtain. Encouraging progress has been made individually by intelligence agencies in the development of an intelligence basis for the support of psychological warfare activities. The results produced thus far do not meet operational requirements, in part because of the difficulty of defining those needs.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

IX. GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

1. Geographic research of IAC agencies on foreign areas, including evaluations of foreign mapping activities, is providing (a) regional studies, (b) objective and area analyses in support of covert operations, and (c) staff studies for policy and operational planning. Coordinated geographic and map intelligence studies are also undertaken in support of the National Intelligence Survey program.

2. Current geographic and mapping information on the Soviet Bloc and adjacent areas is inadequate. Geographic intelligence research gives particular attention to the regional analysis of those geographic facts that are required in support of planning and operational intelligence for these areas. Emphasis has been placed on the exploitation and utilization of available Russian technical literature in filling critical gaps. 25X1

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

X. BASIC INTELLIGENCE

1. The program of National Intelligence Surveys (NIS), which was begun in 1948 as an interdepartmental cooperative venture, was intended to meet with U. S. Government's demands for encyclopedic factual intelligence on a world-wide basis. Since the NIS program was begun 1,729 individual sections have been produced on 66 of the 108 NIS areas, which is the equivalent of approximately 26 complete NIS. Of this number, 1,224 have been published. For the first time during the history of the program, the rate of production by contributing agencies equivalent to 8 NIS, as established by the JCS, was attained in fiscal year 1953. Based on this performance, a similar production program has been established for fiscal year 1954.

2. NIS production is scheduled in accordance with JCS priorities and intelligence agency capabilities. Limitations of the latter have precluded production of NIS on all JCS high priority areas and made it necessary to undertake partial surveys on some other areas. However, NIS production on the group of 19 areas and 4 ocean areas of highest priority is approximately 54% complete, whereas the entire program is about 28% complete. NIS on twelve individual areas are over 75% complete, and five of these are in the JCS high priority list. Geographic research support for NIS has been excellent.

3. In general the quality of the NIS is good, and can be expected to improve as the gaps in information are filled and revisions are published under the Maintenance Program which was started in fiscal year 1952. However, the time lag between production and publication still remains a problem. Coordination within and between all IAC and non-IAC agencies engaged in the NIS program is excellent and suitable liaison is maintained with the JCS.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XI. WARNING OF ATTACK

1. Conclusions concerning Soviet and Communist intentions to initiate hostilities at any given time must be tentative generalizations drawn from inadequate evidence. They must usually be based on estimates of the over-all situation, adjusted to available current factual information.

2. The IAC Watch Committee provides an interagency mechanism for assuring that new, detailed information is quickly pooled and evaluated. Maximum use is thus made of partial and inadequate information. In supporting the work of the committee, the intelligence agencies make careful cross-checks of information from all sources against an elaborate analysis of possible indicators of Soviet intentions. This method is not relied on exclusively; other approaches are constantly being tried.

3. In general there has been improvement during the past two and one half years in the ability of intelligence to provide prompt notice and preliminary evaluations of events and developments in the Soviet as well as in the neutral and friendly areas.

4. Intelligence cannot assure adequate warning of attack prior to actual detection of hostile formations. Under certain circumstances, some indications of defensive and offensive preparations on the Soviet periphery may, however, be detected. Capability for detection of indications of Soviet or Satellite attack varies from fair in the border areas of Germany and Austria to extremely poor in the Transcaucasus and Far East. Each agency maintains its own 24-hour Watch arrangements to handle any information that is received.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XII. COLLECTION

1. The Foreign Service

In general, the collection activities of the Foreign Service have been satisfactory. Intelligence needs have been met most adequately in the political field, less so in certain aspects of the economic field, and least satisfactorily in the scientific, technical and psychological fields. These deficiencies have been generally attributable to a lack of specialized personnel in those fields which are not closely related to the basic diplomatic functions of the Foreign Service. Remedial action has been taken by establishing a comprehensive economic reporting program and a continuing program of providing Foreign Service posts with more complete and effective guidance on intelligence needs. Additional remedial measures in progress concern:

a. the greater use of overseas personnel of certain operational programs in collecting basic intelligence information, particularly in the psychological and sociological fields, and,

b. the recognition of the role of the Foreign Service in the national intelligence effort through the revision of the Foreign Service Manual to include for the first time specific and detailed intelligence instructions.

As a result of a recent study, measures to meet the needs for basic scientific information are being carried out.

2. Service Attache System

The Service Attache System furnishes extensive useful military information on countries outside the Iron Curtain. Attaches in the Soviet Bloc countries obtain and transmit a considerable volume of valuable information, although under the restrictions imposed on them by Communist governments, the coverage which they provide cannot be considered adequate. The Service Attache System has been strengthened since the beginning of the Korean conflict through the opening of new offices and the assignment of additional officers to important posts. Constant efforts are being made to improve the collection capabilities of Service Attaches by the development of new collection guides and techniques.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

3. Overseas Commands

Armed Forces Commands in Europe are acquiring extensive information. While intelligence collection on the Soviet Union itself is partial and inadequate, it is good in the Eastern Zone of Germany and Austria. Considerable information is gathered by European Commands from returned PW's, escapees and refugees.

Collection of intelligence in the Far East is adequate on friendly and neutral areas but is partial and inadequate on Communist China and Eastern Siberia.

4. Aerial Reconnaissance

Because of the overriding considerations of other than intelligence nature, the Armed Services have not as yet exploited fully their overflight capabilities in aerial reconnaissance. Photo reconnaissance capabilities have increased, with a resulting improvement in contributions in this field. The contributions of radar reconnaissance are only fair as compared to photo reconnaissance, but are being improved. Photo interpretation capability is generally deficient in the Armed Services; corrective measures are underway. The use of photo intelligence in the analysis of economic and scientific developments in respect of the Soviet Orbit is being strengthened. Research and development effort is being expended on free balloons, piloted and pilotless vehicles ("guided missiles" and satellites) to overcome a lack of special reconnaissance vehicles. Research continues in the improvement of various detecting devices. 25X1

[redacted]

* For security reasons, this section will not appear in the final version published by the NSC Secretariat, but will be made available to the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

25X1
Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XII. COLLECTION (Continued)

[redacted]

b. Propaganda Analysis

Requirements of estimating offices and psychological warfare activities have resulted in a slight shift in emphasis in the propaganda analysis effort, leading away from the preparation of weekly reviews of the whole propaganda field and towards the production of more numerous specialized propaganda studies on substantive intelligence problems.

8. Foreign Materials and Equipment

25X1

Collection of Soviet bloc items from overt sources has increased appreciably during the past six months and has provided useful data to economic and scientific intelligence and to the [redacted] program. While military operations in Korea have not led to the capture of many important military end-items since January, plans are under consideration for more intensive exploitation and analysis

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

of captured explosives, propellants and other material available in the Far Eastern theater. Significant information on aircraft components was obtained from inspection of the MIG 15's [redacted] 25X1 The Joint Technical Intelligence Subcommittee of the JIC has absorbed the functions of the former Joint Materiel Intelligence Agency in the collection and exploitation of foreign materials.

9. Monitoring of Radio Jamming

Under NSC 66/1 the agencies undertook the construction and organization of a monitoring system to obtain information on Soviet jamming and related activities in the radio frequency spectrum. A pilot operation involving a very limited number of stations is being established. Adequate information as to the extent of Soviet jamming, concentration of the jamming stations, and related information must await the initiation and implementation of a much-expanded program. 25X1

[redacted]

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XIII. SUPPORT AND COLLATION FACILITIES

1. Availability of Materials

With few exceptions, all pertinent foreign positive intelligence is distributed among all interested IAC agencies. In addition to the distribution of current material, there is a continuing effort to locate and extract pertinent information from the large volume of intelligence material that was collected during and after the war, both in the United States and overseas. The sheer volume of these materials present difficult problems of storage, analysis, and collation before they can be made readily available for research analysts and current intelligence purposes. The use of microfilm and machine techniques is providing assistance in dealing with these problems.

2. Reference Facilities

CIA provides a central reference facility for the IAC agencies through its collection of basic intelligence documents received from all sources. In addition, separate files of specialized intelligence data and materials are maintained to supplement the basic collection of the IAC agencies. These include biographic data, industrial data, photographs and motion picture films.

3. Library Facilities

Library services in the IAC agencies should become increasingly effective as a result of new measures for interlibrary cooperation in publications procurement, indexing and reference service. 25X1

[redacted]

4. Biographic Information

Each IAC agency maintains a file of biographic data on foreign personalities in the categories for which they have been assigned basic responsibility, and makes such data available to the other agencies

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XIII. SUPPORT AND COLLATION FACILITIES (continued)

upon request. Excellent data can be made available on political, military, economic, and scientific personalities. The depth of coverage varies with the intelligence interest, and with availability of source material. In those Iron Curtain areas where information is not easily obtained, the IAC agencies provide for more comprehensive coverage of the press, radio, and scientific and technical literature. There are extensive programs for the exploitation of displaced persons, returning PW's, and defectors, as well as other personnel having a knowledge of personalities in various areas. Every effort is made to include in dossiers that biographic information which is needed by intelligence researchers, such as political orientation, ability [redacted] probable course of action, past career, religion, marital status, associates, membership in cliques, location, etc. 25X1 25X1

5. Industrial Information

Specialized data to meet departmental needs are maintained by the Defense Agencies. CIA collates all other types of foreign industrial information, including research establishments doing industrial research and development work. The material is maintained by individual establishment and is controlled by a tabulating card indexing system. References to industrial end-products are being indexed by tabulating machine methods to speed the analysis of data being supplied to all IAC agencies.

6. Photographs and Motion Picture Films

The several Defense agencies and CIA each maintain photographic and related documentary libraries, including motion picture films, consistant with their requirements and responsibilities. Except for post-war coverage of Soviet and Satellite Areas, the photographic support is nearly adequate for present needs.

7. Map Procurement and Reference Service

Procurement of foreign-published maps and information on mapping abroad is coordinated by [redacted] serving an inter-agency map committee. Results during the past three years have proved the effectiveness of overt collection of maps and related 25X1

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

CIA 36312
IAC-D-55/4
(Revised)

XIII. SUPPORT AND COLLATION ACTIVITIES (Continued)

information through the Foreign Service Geographic Attache program. Increased emphasis is being placed on the collection of maps and engineering drawings from domestic sources. Service Attache channels are also being used. The currently published foreign maps required for intelligence activities are received on a continuing basis through exchange arrangements between the Department of State and many foreign official mapping agencies. These exchanges are in addition to those of an operational character maintained by the Military Service. Excellent map reference service in support of intelligence requirements are maintained by close working arrangements between the map libraries.

8. Foreign Language Publications

Approval of NSCID 16 has given new impetus to cooperative IAC activity in this field, and definite progress is being made toward implementation of the directive. An interagency advisory committee and its subcommittees are working on methods of improving the coordination of procurement and exploitation of foreign language publications for intelligence purposes. CIA is taking action to centralize its library, reference, and indexing services for foreign language books and periodicals, and to facilitate the use of such services by other agencies. Efforts are being made to coordinate operations, apportion the workload, and reduce duplication between the following activities: overseas abstracting by US missions to satisfy the local and departmental needs; exploitation by various agencies of technical and other publications to fulfill specific requirements; and exploitation by CIA of foreign language publications for information of interest to more than one intelligence agency. A central index of translations, maintained by CIA, prevents duplication between the translating activities carried on by each agency, and makes the translated product accessible to other intelligence consumers.

Good coverage of foreign publications needed for the intelligence effort is now being obtained, although further intensive collection action should be undertaken with regard to Soviet Bloc and Communist Chinese publications.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0

XIII. SUPPORT AND COLLATION ACTIVITIES (Continued)

9. External Research

Plans for developing further coordination of external and contractual research in the social sciences (i.e., non-governmental) of interest to intelligence suffered modification when the Department of State felt obliged to cut back severely its expenditure in the External Research Staff. Contributions from CIA and the Department of Defense will permit continuation of the existing program, but by no means full realization of the scale of operation which seemed to be in sight before the current budgetary allocations were determined. For the foreseeable future, therefore, there will continue to be imperfections in the efforts to minimize duplication in external research, to insure community benefit from such research and to facilitate the rational letting of external research contracts.

Positive recommendations for a better balanced and integrated program of research in the fields of psychological and unconventional warfare within the Department of Defense have been made by an advisory group to the RDB. Action on the report has been deferred pending reorganization of the research and development program of the Defense Department.

The Economic Intelligence Committee plans to compile a report of all government sponsored economic external research on the Soviet Bloc classified through Secret. The report would include completed research, research in progress, and contemplated research.

Approved For Release 2006/11/22 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000800070010-0